

# QUINCY

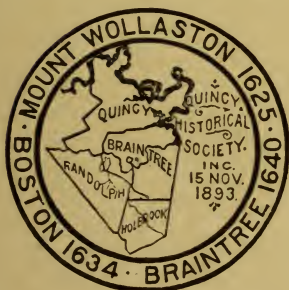
MASSACHUSETTS

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HISTORICAL  
INFORMATION

WITH

ROUTE MAP



PRICE, 25 CENTS

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1921

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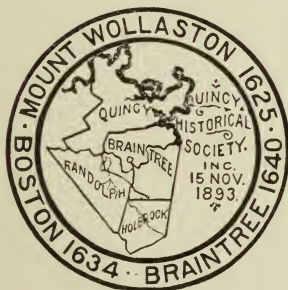
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*Quincy Chamber of Commerce*

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## FOREWORD

Quincy, Massachusetts, situated about eight miles south of Boston, was the northerly portion of the territory known in Colonial times as "The Mount Wollaston". This territory was annexed to the Town of Boston in 1634, and incorporated into a separate township in 1640. This area of fifty square miles was given the name of Braintree and included the present towns of Braintree, Randolph, Holbrook and the City of Quincy. In 1708 the Town of Braintree was divided into two Precincts or Parishes, and the ancient Parish was known as the "North Precinct" until 1792, when it was set off into a separate township and received the name of Quincy.

There were approximately one thousand inhabitants in Quincy at its incorporation, in 1792, and during the past one hundred and twenty-eight years its population has increased to nearly 48,000 persons.

The inhabitants of early Braintree and Quincy were from the old Counties of Devonshire, Lincolnshire and Essex in England, and were mostly husbandmen who, after their arrival here, were

granted farms, from which they obtained their livelihood. Their trade was barter with each other.

The roads were few and poorly constructed; the main highway to Boston went by way of Milton Hill and included the present Franklin, School, Hancock and Adams streets.

Tanneries were established as early as 1700, on the banks of Town Brook, and were maintained up to forty years ago; and the small shop located near the house of the bootmaker was a familiar setting for the home of many of the inhabitants of New England.

The "General Stores" (situated in the now "City Square") furnished the townspeople with the necessary "East and West India Goods" which they were unable to obtain from their farms.

The Quincy of today has nineteen graded school-buildings, practically all of which are modern brick buildings constructed under the regulations of the Commonwealth, together with a High, Industrial and Home Science schools. The estimated number of scholars attending these schools is 8,621.

There are thirty-three church societies within the City, which include nearly all denominations.

The Thomas Crane Memorial Library is situated near City Square and has numerous branches throughout the City. It contains 46,923 volumes, with a circulation during the past year of 327,253.

Quincy has over one hundred miles of accepted streets, in which are installed water, sewer and gas mains, and the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company supply current for lighting and power.

The industries of Quincy are varied and include Ship-building, Granite Quarries and numerous other manufacturing plants situated in different sections of the City.

In presenting this map and the accompanying text to the public it is the desire of the compilers to create an interest and thereby to educate the citizens and the younger generation in the past history of our City, which has, through its distinguished sons and daughters, contributed so much to elevate our Country to its present position among the Nations of the World.

## ROUTE A

- 1 **Milton-Quincy Line**, established in 1638 by the General Court, as the boundary between Mount Wollaston and Dorchester.
- 2 **Furnace Brook Parkway**.  
(For points of interest on this Parkway, see Route D.)
- 3 **Nine Mile Stone**, erected, 1730, by Joseph Neal.
- 4 **School-boundary Post**, erected in 1838.
- 5 **Site of the "Crosby Tavern"**, 1737.
- 6 **Vassall House**, erected, 1732, by Major Leonard Vassall. This estate was purchased, in 1787, by President John Adams and occupied as a residence by him and later by his son, President John Quincy Adams, and his descendants to the present time.
- 7 On the granite library building, at the left of the President's Mansion, is a **weather-vane**, said to have been taken from the church known as "the Chapel of Ease". The date cut into this vane is 1666. (See No. 18.)
- 8 (Edmund) **"Quincy's Gate"**, entrance to the ancient Quincy Homestead, the birth-place of "Dorothy Q".



- 9 At the junction of Adams and Hancock streets, is the **birth-place of John Hancock**, the Patriot, President of the Continental Congress, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence and the first Governor of Massachusetts. This land was presented to the Town, in 1822, by President John Adams, together with a fund for the establishing of a classical school for boys. The present building was erected in 1870, and the Adams Academy established under the terms of the gift, and was continued for over thirty-five years.
- 10 **The Ten Mile Stone**, for over seventy-five years, was embedded within the wall which stood on the line of the street at this point. In 1911, Hancock Street was widened along this estate, and the ancient mile-stone was placed in its present location.
- 11 Directly opposite the above mile-stone is the **site of the third school-house of Braintree**, erected in 1763 and occupied for school purposes until 1796; and the following year the Town voted "to sell the old school-house and move it away from the ground where it now stands". Present number 1166.
- 12 **The "Training Field"**. The bounds of the "Training Field", mentioned in the early records, have been a much-discussed question. A writer of recent date gave the bounds nearly comparing with the Temple, Hancock and Washington streets of the

present day ; but, upon examination of the records and the known location of the ancient Town Buildings, it would seem that this Common originally extended some distance to the south, and included the site of the "Chapel of Ease", school-house and the house of the Rev. William Tompson, the first pastor of the church.

November 16, 1796, the Town voted "that the school-house shall be built on the Training Field". This school-house was accordingly built the following year, and arranged for a Town Hall on the second floor. The building was situated nearly at the present junction of Hancock and Washington streets.

The second meeting-house was erected, in 1732, on the Training Field just south of the present "**Adams Temple**", which was erected in 1828, and within which is the crypt containing the remains of President John Adams and his wife Abigail and also President John Quincy Adams and his wife Louise Catherine. Adams Temple is the home of the First Congregational Society (Unitarian).

- 13 Directly opposite the Adams Temple is the **Town Hall**, erected in 1844, and which has since then been occupied continuously for the Town and City business.
- 14 The "**Hancock House**", a noted hostelry of the last century, was situated on the northerly corner of the present Hancock and Depot streets. Demolished, 1920.

- 15 South of the City Hall is situated the ancient "Burial Place", now known as "**Hancock Cemetery**", in which are buried the remains of many of the early residents of Braintree and Quincy, and the forefathers of many of the most distinguished families of the Country.
- 16 The rear portion of the building adjoining the cemetery on the south was erected, in 1816, by the Town for use as a **Town House and school-building**, and was occupied as such until 1844.
- 17 Site of the "**Cleverly Tavern**", 1765-1820, the stable of which was occupied by Simon Gillet, the owner of the stage-coach line between Quincy and Boston for over thirty years. This site is now numbered 1440 Hancock Street.
- 18 The "**Common Spot of Land**" on which was erected, in 1680, the house of Benjamin Tompson (on site of present number 1526), the first school-master of record in Braintree, the school-house being located a few rods southerly of this house, and is probably the northerly front room of the house numbered 1550 Hancock Street, owned and occupied by Mr. F. F. Green.

The first Meeting-house (known as the "Chapel of Ease") was erected, in 1637, a few rods south of the above-described school-house, where the Rev. John Wheelwright ministered to the spiritual wants of our forefathers.

19 The "**Mills Tavern**", 1640, was situated on the site now numbered 1601 Hancock Street.

20 The house on the corner of Hancock and Elm streets was erected, in 1794, for occupancy as a tavern, on the **site of a former tavern** which was established here in 1756; a public house was conducted on this corner for over seventy years.

Elm Street was known as the "Road to the Landing-place" for over one hundred years. The "Town Landing" was situated about one-half a mile easterly from this corner, at the foot of what is now known as Elm Place.

21 The building lately erected at 25 School Street occupies the site of the law office of Richard Cranch, in which was located the **first post-office in the town**, and probably the first Town Warrant was written here by Mr. Cranch in 1792.

22 The St. John's Roman Catholic Church, dedicated, 1853, and enlarged in 1874.

23 In 1726 Mr. William Vesey and his son Benjamin presented to the Episcopal Church Society this parcel of land, containing one-fourth acre, and the following year the Society erected a **Church edifice** on the easterly portion and reserved the balance of the land for burial purposes.

In 1832 the Society erected a new Church edifice at the easterly corner of Quincy Avenue and Elm Street. This building was destroyed by fire, in 1859.

24 Directly in the rear of the ancient burial place was erected, in 1855, this school-building, which was named the "**Adams School**", in honor of President John Adams, and was occupied for school purposes until 1912, when the "New Adams" building was erected on Abigail Avenue.

The old building is now occupied by the boys' Industrial School of the City.

25 **The Quincy Police Station**, situated at 117 School Street. This building was erected, in 1829, by the Town for use as a school-building, and was occupied as such for over fifty years, and has always been familiarly known as the "Stone School-house".

Previous to its use by the Police Department, it was occupied a few years by the Fire Department as a Central Fire Station.

26 **The "Corn Mill"**, 1640, was situated at the westerly corner of the present School and Pleasant streets, in what is now known as "Fort Square".

27 The location at 37 Franklin Street is the **site of the "Ministerial house"**, purchased by the Town, in 1672, for the occupancy of the Rev. Moses Fiske, who resided here until his death, when it was occupied by his successor, the Rev. Joseph Marsh. The old house is still standing, it having been removed to the rear of the property. President John Adams received a portion of his classical education in this house.

**28 Site of the 11th Mile-Stone**, which recent writers of historical data surmise was used for foundation stone in the house or barn erected at 109 Franklin Street.

**29** Directly opposite the above site, at the end of Payne Street, is the **site of the second school-house** of Braintree, erected in 1699.

**30 The "Adams Houses"**, the birth-places of the Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

These houses are now occupied by the Daughters of the Revolution and the Quincy Historical Society. They having been restored and furnished with Colonial fittings and antiquities, and under the supervision of caretakers, are open daily to the inspection of the public.

**31** At 206 Franklin Street is an ancient house said to have been the **homestead of William Penn** (1688), in whose honor "Penn's Hill" received its name.

**32** On the hill, at the rear of the above-mentioned house, is the **"New Adams" school-building**, erected in 1913.

**33** Across Faxon Park Road from the above school-building is **Faxon Park**, containing twenty-seven acres. This land was presented to the Town, in 1887, by Mr. Henry H. Faxon.

- 34 **Abigail Adams Cairn**, erected in 1896, marking the site from which Abigail Adams and her son, John Quincy Adams, viewed the burning of Charlestown in 1775.
- 35 **Stand Pipe** of the Quincy Water Works, from which an excellent view of the City may be obtained.
- 36 Braintree-Quincy town line, beyond which, near the crossing of the Fore River railroad, is situated the **12th mile-stone** on this, the Country Highway from Boston to Plymouth.

## ROUTE B

- 37 **Neponset Bridge**—Southerly on Hancock Street (formerly Neponset Turnpike) to the Quincy Shore Drive.
- 38 Along the shore at the left, after passing the factory of Bosson & Lane, is an elevation which has been known since early Colonial times as "**Billing's Rocks**", on which tradition tells us was the home of Sir Christopher Gardner, a notorious character of the early days.
- On the river at this point was established, in 1635, the first ferry across the Neponset River.
- 39 Near the crossing of East Squantum Street is "**Mosswetusset Hummock**", the former



home of Chickatawbut, the Sagamore of the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, from which the Colony, Province and State of Massachusetts derived its name.

At the right are the "**Massachusetts Fields**", the planting grounds of the Indians previous to the Colonial Period. These Fields included the localities now known as Atlantic and Norfolk Downs.

- 40 Southerly along the Parkway to Apthorp Street, near the junction of which are the ancient **Slate Quarries**, mentioned in the records as early as 1687, from which were quarried the gravestones of many of our ancestors.
- 41 Near the junction of the Parkway and Beach Street are the Squantum and Wollaston Yacht Club houses, and also the **site of the salt works**, established here in the early days and maintained for over two hundred years.
- 42 Near the junction of the Parkway and Fenno Street is the **National Sailors' Home**, established soon after the Civil War and until 1921 maintained as a home for aged or disabled sailors of our Navy.
- 43 At the Parkway Bridge over Black's Creek (formerly Mount Wollaston River) is the **tablet** erected, in 1920, by the Abigail Phillips Chapter, D. A. R., commemorating the landing, in 1625, of **Capt. Wollaston**.



**44 Mount Wollaston** or the Merry-Mount of Thomas Morton. This farm of 600 acres was the homestead of Col. John Quincy, in whose honor the Town received its name. On the north slope of this elevation was located the ancient Cedar Tree, which is the salient feature in the seal of the City of Quincy.

The trunk of this cedar was placed, in 1919, at the right of the Presidents' chair in the Council Chamber in City Hall.

**45** Westerly along the Parkway, nearly to Hancock Street, at the left, is the probable site of the farm-house of William Coddington, 1635.

In 1916, workmen employed by the Sewer Department of the City unearthed a foundation and numerous ancient relics, thereby contributing evidence confirming the tradition that the house of William Coddington was located in this vicinity.

**46 Edmund Quincy homestead**, erected, 1685, and enlarged, 1706, the birth-place of Dorothy Q. This estate is owned by the Commonwealth and leased by the Colonial Dames, who have refitted the house with furnishings of the Colonial Period, and, under the supervision of a caretaker, it is open to the public.

**47 Site of the Original Edmund Quincy house**, erected, 1635, and demolished in 1894.

**48 Quincy High School-house**, erected, 1894, and enlarged, 1906.

- 49 **Woodward Seminary**, erected, 1891, was founded by Dr. Ebenezer Woodward as a classical school for Quincy-born girls.
- 9-20 See ROUTE A.
- 50 Quincy Avenue (formerly the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike), laid out, 1803. At the left is the **Episcopal Church** edifice, erected, 1873-1874.
- 51 A few rods south on the left is the **Central Fire Station**, erected, 1892.
- 52 Three-quarters of a mile beyond is a **portion of the old road**, laid out, in 1755, through the South Common.
- 53 Six hundred feet south of the old road is the **site of the toll-gate and house** erected, in 1850, as a means of collecting toll from persons using the "Shunpike" (as the present Shaw Street was called). The term "Shunpike" refers to the method used by persons desiring to avoid the fee required at the toll-bridge at East Braintree.
- 54 One thousand feet beyond is **Newcomb Square and Hayward's Creek**, the latter of which is the boundary between Quincy and Braintree.
- 55 One-fourth of a mile along Wendall Road (which branches off to the right from Quincy Avenue at Newcomb Square) is located an **ancient quarry**, this being one of the first

ledges worked in Quincy. From this vicinity were taken, in 1752, the stones used by Messrs. Hayward and Newcomb in the erection of King's Chapel in Boston.

## ROUTE C

City Square, through Washington Street, to the Quincy Point Bridge.

56 On Coddington Street, near Washington Street, is the **East Norfolk County Court-House**, erected in 1911.

57 Adjoining the above is the **Coddington School-building**, erected, 1908. This school was named in honor of William Coddington, a prominent man in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630-1636, and one of those banished from the Colony for his stand in the Antinomian Controversy. He later settled in Rhode Island, where he was Governor for many years.

58 The **Thomas Crane Memorial Library building**, presented to the Town, 1880; by Mrs. Thomas Crane and her two sons.

On the library grounds, opposite the end of Maple Street, is the **site of the former residence of Dr. Ebenezer Woodward**, the founder of the Woodward Seminary.

59 The **United States Post Office building**, erected, 1907.

60 Y. M. C. A. Building, erected, 1904.

61 The Quincy Canal, incorporated, 1825, by Act of Legislature. At this point were constructed wharves and buildings which were used for freighting and also coal and lumber business for over sixty years; during this period vessels drawing six to eight feet of water were floated at these wharves.

62 Along Washington Street to Pond Street, at the foot of which is situated the **Corn Mill**, erected, 1850, on the site of a previous one which was erected in 1806.

Near the old mill is the site of "**Souther's Ship-yard**", 1820-1860. From this point may be obtained a view of the mill-pond, which is also a part of the Quincy Canal.

63 Along Washington Street to number 300, turn right into Lowe Street to the **Daniel Webster School-building**, erected, 1916.

64 Along Washington Street to number 600 is the **Washington School-building**, erected, 1903. This land has been occupied for school purposes since 1808, when William Adams of Hopkinton, in consideration of the love and affection he bore to the "Old Fields District", granted this parcel of land for the use and sole purpose of being improved for a school-house lot.

The Town and City have by several purchases enlarged the above lot and have

erected four school-buildings here; and this location is entitled to the distinction of being the continuous site of a school-building for one hundred and thirteen years.

Nearly opposite the above school-building is the Fire Station for this district.

- 65 Continue along Washington Street to the Quincy Point Bridge, erected, 1902. At the left on the Quincy shore is the **site of the toll-house** of the Hingham and Quincy Turnpike Corporation, which Corporation, in 1812, laid out and constructed the road from this point to the northerly end of "Gould's Lane" in Hingham, and erected bridges across the Fore and Back rivers, and collected toll at these points until 1863, when "the bridges on the Hingham and Quincy Turnpike were thrown open to the public".

- 66 Across the river at the left is the **site of the landing of the ancient ferry** between Mount Wollaston and Wessagusset, established in 1634, and this locality is still known as "Ferry Point".

Beyond this point, at the left, are the Germantown and Hough's Neck shores.

(See ROUTE E.)

At the right of the bridge, on the Quincy shore, is the Fore River Ship-building Plant.

(See ROUTE G.)

## ROUTE D

Granite Bridge over Granite Avenue, Wil-

lard Street to West Quincy, entering Adams Street from the Furnace Brook Parkway at point 2 on Route A.

- 67 Granite Bridge**, built, in 1914, replacing the old bridge, built, in 1837, by the Proprietors, incorporated under an Act of Legislature for the purpose of constructing a road from the old Country Highway near Josiah Babcock's store in Milton and to build a bridge across the Neponset River and thence continue the road about one hundred and eight rods to the Lower Road in Dorchester.

This bridge and turnpike were operated under the toll system until 1865, when the Norfolk County Commissioners were authorized to lay out the bridge and road as a public highway.

- 68** Near the railroad crossing, south of Granite Bridge, is a private driveway which enters the Wollaston Golf Links and leads nearly to the narrow ridge of upland which extends from the railroad track to the Neponset River; at the extreme end of this ridge is the location of the "**Penny Ferry**", 1638.

- 69 Bunker Hill Wharf**, situated on Neponset River, at Gulliver's Creek, on the westerly side of Granite Avenue. This wharf was the terminus of the First Railway built in America. The Granite blocks, of which the Bunker Hill Monument was constructed, were freighted from this wharf to Charles-

town. The present railroad from this point to West Quincy occupies the ancient road-bed.

- 70 Near the crossing of the railroad at East Squantum Street, westerly of Granite Avenue, is located **one of the stone sleepers and an iron railway frog** which was a part of the original construction of the ancient railway. These ancient relics were transported, in 1893, to the World's Fair at Chicago and were on exhibition there. At the close of the fair they were returned here and placed at the side of the track in their present location.
- 71 **East Milton railroad station**, turn left into Adams Street for Plymouth, or straight ahead on Willard Street to the
- 72 **Gridley Bryant School-building**, erected in 1896, and named in honor of the Engineer and Superintendent of the Granite Railway Company.
- 73 **"Rattlesnake Quarry"**, from which were taken, in 1827, two of the large columns for the portico of the Adams Temple in City Square.
- 74 Incline from the **quarry of the Granite Railway**, situated off Bates Avenue.
- 75 **Granite Quarries** near the West Quincy railroad station.

76 Along Willard Street and turn right on Furnace Brook Parkway to Bunker Hill Lane; turn right into lane to the **Bunker Hill Quarry**, this being the quarry from which the stone used in the construction of the Bunker Hill Monument was quarried. At the right of the lane is to be seen the **remains of the old railway embankment**.

77 Return to the Parkway, turn left and cross Willard Street and under bridge to the **Willard School-building**, erected, 1889.

78 Crescent Street to **Hall Cemetery**, at the southerly end of which, near the brook, is the **site of the ancient Iron Furnace**, 1643.

79 The tall granite shaft situated in the center of the cemetery was erected by Solomon Willard, the Architect and Superintendent of the Bunker Hill Monument, and the pioneer of the Granite business of Quincy.

Mr. Willard died, in 1861, honored and respected by his fellow-townsmen. Adjoining the Hall Cemetery, on the north, is the **St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery**.

Return:

Turn left on Furnace Brook Parkway to Adams Street, thence by Adams Street to City Square. (See ROUTE A.)

## ROUTE E

City Square, through Coddington and Sea streets, to Quincy Great Hill and German-town.



- 80 **Homestead of Col. John Quincy**, in whose honor our City received its name. The house of Col. Quincy formerly stood some distance in the rear of the old farmhouse, still standing, and is numbered 182 Sea Street. The farm extended from the present cemetery line on both sides of Sea Street to what is now known as the "Willows", and comprised 600 acres of land.
- 81 At the junction of Palmer and Sea streets is the **site of the first school-house in this district**, erected in 1831.
- 82 Along Sea Street to the **Atherton Hough School-building**, erected, 1911. Directly opposite the school-building is the Fire Station for this district.
- 83 Continue along Sea Street to the **Quincy Yacht Club-house**, erected in 1888.
- 84 Straight ahead on Sea Avenue to the summit of **Quincy Great Hill**, from which an extensive view of miles of Boston Harbor and the surrounding country may be obtained.
- 85 Return on Sea Street to the junction of Palmer Street, and turn into Palmer Street, continuing on the latter street to the **site of the Crane School-house**, discontinued in 1876 and afterward moved away.
- 86 Continue on Palmer Street to the **Shedd Memorial**, erected, in 1916, in honor of Daniel Shedd, the emigrant ancestor of this fam-

ily, who was the earliest resident in this locality, which was known as Shedd's Neck until 1755, when the glass-works were established and the name changed to German-town. The glass-workers remained here a few years, but, their business not proving successful, they were forced to abandon it.

**87 Sailors' Snug Harbor.** This estate was purchased, in 1851, by the corporation, which was composed of some of the merchants of Boston, as a home for aged or disabled seamen of the merchant service, and is still maintained for this purpose.

**88 Site of the Glass-works,** established, 1755. In this cove was built, in 1787, the ship "Massachusetts"; she was built for the Canton trade and carried thirty-five guns.

**89** Midway between the wharf and the street was situated the **house of Gen. Joseph Palmer**, an active Patriot of the Revolution, who gave large sums of money for the encouragement of that noble cause and died soon after, penniless.

**90 Germantown Point.** The former location of store-houses and fish flakes established here about 1833, and continued for over forty years. Quite a few whaling vessels cleared from this point during that period.

Across Town River can be seen the power plant of the Bay State Street Railway Com-

pany, which now occupies the land on which Deacon George Thomas built numerous vessels during the years 1854-1877.

Beyond up the river is the Fore River Ship-building Plant.

## ROUTE F

City Square, through Chestnut Street, Revere Road and Canal Street to Spear Street.

91 The house numbered 70 Chestnut Street now occupies nearly the **site of the homestead of the Rev. Henry Flint**, teacher of the Church at Braintree, 1639-1668.

92 The stone mansion numbered 50 Chestnut Street now occupies the **site of the former residence of the Rev. Peter Whitney**, pastor of the First Church, 1800-1843. This house is still standing, it having been removed to the rear, and is now in rear of house numbered 100 Revere Road.

93 The house of the **Rev. William Thompson**, the first pastor of the First Church, 1639-1666, stood on the westerly side of the present Chestnut Street, nearly on the location of the house now numbered 61 Chestnut Street.

61 Quincy Canal. (See ROUTE C.)

94 Along Canal to Spear Street, at the junction of which is situated probably the **oldest house standing in Quincy today**. This house was built, in 1650, for John Baxter, and it re-

mained in the Baxter and Spear families for over two hundred years.

The Rev. Anthony Wibird boarded in this house during his pastorate, 1755-1800.

## ROUTE G

Quincy Avenue to Newcomb Square; turn left into East Howard Street.

95 **Site of the school-building**, erected about 1800.

96 About 800 feet in the rear of the school-house lot is "**Fort Rock**", on the summit of which are cut the points of the compass. From this point can be seen an extensive view of the surrounding country.

97 **The Fore River Ship-building Plant**, established here, 1900, where many of the modern vessels of our navy were built, and where thirty-six of the seventy-one destroyers built, during the late war, by this Company were launched.

98 **Bent's Creek**, on which was situated, 1830, the Salt Works operated by Mr. J. Manlius Sargent.

99 The locality near the reservoir and Des Moines Road was known in the early days as "**The Head of Ship's Cove**"; and the point marked (99) was the starting point used in defining the boundary between the North and South Precincts of Braintree, 1708; and

this boundary remained when Quincy was set off in 1792 as a separate township.

## ROUTE H

Hancock Street north to Furnace Brook Parkway and along the Wollaston shore to East Squantum Street; turn right to Squantum.

39 On the right is "**Mosswetusset Hummock**". (See ROUTE B.)

100 Midway to Squantum, on the left, is the "**Victory Plant**", erected, during the World War, by the Federal Government for the construction of Torpedo-boat Destroyers, and where thirty-five were built and launched.

101 Along the Causeway to the Post Office turn sharp to right, and take second left into Huckins Avenue, passing the **Squantum School-building** on the left, and along to Bellevue Avenue; then turn left to top of Squantum Hill, where a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the Harbor is laid out before one.

102 Along Bellevue Avenue down the hill to the shore, and turn right into Dorchester Street to "**Chapel Rocks**", so named as early as 1632, where another fine view may be obtained.

**Myles Standish Cairn**, erected, 1895, to commemorate the landing of an exploring party from Plymouth to these parts in 1621.

103 **Squaw Rock**, at the extreme end of the peninsula; a clearly defined profile of an Indian Head may be seen at the outer end of this rock.

104 Returning to Atlantic Street, to the **site of the ancient Glover Homestead, 1643**. This estate was held in the Glover family for over 275 years.

105 Turn right into Atlantic Street, then left into Newbury Avenue, to the **Quincy School-building**, erected, 1906.

Along Newbury Avenue, and turn left into East Squantum Street and right into Faxon Road to the **Francis W. Parker School-building**, erected, 1916.

40 Turn left into Billings Road, then left into Apthorp Street to the **Slate Quarries**. Thence into the Quincy Shore Drive to City Square. (Over ROUTE B.)

## ROUTE J

Leave Route A at 700 Adams Street, and enter Beale Street, continuing on Beach Street to the Quincy Shore Drive.

106 **Third Hill** may be approached by Summit Avenue. In 1903, the Metropolitan Water Commission selected this site for the location of a reservoir and water tower. This hill being the highest elevation in this vicinity, one obtains a magnificent view of the surrounding country and water-front of our City.

- 107 Along Beale Street, at the left, is the **Wollaston School-building**, erected, 1912.
- 108 Continue on Beale Street, passing the **Wollaston Fire Station** on the left.
- 109 In Hutchinson Square, near the Fire Station, is a **bronze tablet** erected in memory of **Mistress Anne Hutchinson** of Colonial days.
- 110 From the bridge over the railroad track can be seen the manufacturing plant of the **Tubular Rivet and Stud Company**, near which is the **site occupied by the farm-house of the Rev. John Wilson**, the first pastor of the Boston Church, 1630, and also the first grantee of land within the present bounds of Quincy.
- 111 Continue on Beale Street, and cross Hancock Street into Beach Street; at the right, near the reverse curve, is the **former residence of the Hon. Josiah Quincy**, Mayor of Boston and President of Harvard College. This house erected, 1770.
- 112 Along Beach Street, at the left, is the **Massachusetts Fields School-building**, erected, 1896.

Continue on Beach Street to Quincy Shore Drive.

NOTE—(To City Square, see ROUTE B.)

## ROUTE K

Through the Granite Quarries in the "North Common".

From City Square south on Route A to the Corn Mill (26), along School Street; enter Granite Street, and at the three corners take right-hand road (Quarry Street) to the Granite Quarries which are situated at intervals along the entire length of the street.

- 113** On the right, beyond the crown of the hill, is **Mount Ararat**, from which an extensive view of Quincy may be obtained.

Proceed on Quarry Street down the hill; turn right on Furnace Brook Parkway (ROUTE D), to Adams Street (ROUTE A), to City Square.





[illegible]

UNIVERSITY PRODUCTS, INC. #859-5503

B O S T O N

DORCHESTER BAY

NEPONSET

NEPONSET RIVER

VICTORY PLANT

SQUANTUM

MOON ISLAND

M I L T O N

MAP OF  
**QUINCY**  
MASSACHUSETTS

SHOWING THROUGH ROUTES AND PRINCIPAL  
HIGHWAYS LEADING TO HISTORIC POINTS

SCALE  
1000 2000 3000 4000

ISSUED BY THE  
QUINCY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
1921



B R A I N T R E E

WEYMOUTH



BOSTON COLLEGE



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